**We claim:**

1. A method for enhancing molecular chaperone activity of α-crystalline (comprising of forms αA-crystalline and αB-crystalline) with a biological compatible amino acid molecule of Arginine-Hydrochloride, said method comprising the steps of:
   (a) isolating and purifying α-crystalline from calf eye lenses by convention methods (as described in reference 24), and
   (b) reacting α-crystalline in the presence of phosphate buffer of pH 7.4 with Arg.HCl and insulin or ζ-crystalline in presence or absence of DTT, and
   (c) observing the enhancement in chaperone activity of α-crystalline in presence of Arg.HCl by fluorescence spectrophotometer.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arginine hydrochloride (Arg. HCl) binds to the peptide backbone and negatively charged side chains of α-crystalline to enhance chaperone activity.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arg.HCl is in the range of about 50 to 350 mM.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein Arg.HCl is in the range of about 100 to 300 mM.
5. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arg.HCl enhances the chaperone activity of α-crystalline by about 95%.
6. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein Arg.HCl enhancs the chaperone activity of α-crystalline by about 90%.
7. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arg.HCl enhance the chaperone activity of α-crystalline by about 90% in presence of various aggregation systems.
8. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein Arg.HCl enhance the chaperone activity of α-crystalline by about 81% in presence of various aggregation systems.
9. A method as claimed in claim1 and 7, wherein aggregation systems maybe selected from group comprising of insulin, ζ-crystallin and related compounds.

10. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arg.HCl at a temperature of about 30°C protects the α-crystalline by about 35%.

11. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arg.HCl at a temperature of about 30°C protects the α-crystalline by about 28%.

12. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arg.HCl brings about subtle changes in the tertialry structure and significant changes in the quaternary structure of both homo-multimers or hetero-multimers of αA-crystalline and αB-crystalline to enhance the chaperone activity.

13. A method as claimed in claims 1 and 12, wherein presence of Arg.HCl the molecular mass of α-crystalline is reduced ~360 kDa thereby bringing about subtle changes in the tertialry structure and significant changes in the quaternary structure of both homo-multimers or hetero-multimers of αA-crystalline and αB-crystalline to enhance the chaperone activity.

14. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein wild type and mutant αA-crystalline are less sensitive to Arg.HCl than αB-crystalline, thereby enhancing the chaperone activity.

15. A method as claimed in claims 1 and 14, wherein protection of mutant αB-crystalline (R120αB-crystallin) is about 80% in presence of Arg.HCl.

16. A method as claimed in claim 15, wherein protection of mutant αB-crystalline (R120αB-crystallin) is about 75% in presence of Arg.HCl.

17. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Arg.HCl enhances the α-crystalline chaperone activity by about 45% by exposing the hydrophobic surfaces of α-crystalline.

18. A method as claimed in claim 14, wherein Arg.HCl enhances the α-crystalline chaperone activity by about 38% by exposing the hydrophobic surfaces of α-crystalline.